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THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

V.

THE SEEWE BARONY.

The most ancient name of the Barony granted to Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Knt., was the "Seewee" Barony. So denominated because of its location on the Northern shore of the large bay on the coast of South Carolina now known as "Bulls" bay, but originally called by the Indian name of Shee-a-wee¹ or Shee-a-way, later corrupted or modified into Seewee and Sewee.² The name Shee-a-wee seems to have been applied to the country adjoining the bay as well as to the bay itself.³ The large Island lying to the southeast of the bay was called by the Indians Oni-se-cau, but having been at first taken up by Col. Stephen Bull was called Bulls Island,⁴ and this name soon extended to the adjoining bay which was known as Bulls bay, which name it still bears. The name Sewee is now confined, on Mill's

¹Secy. State's Off., Grant Bk. 38, p. 331.

²Printed Council Journal for 11 May, 1692, p. 22.

³Ibid, for 14 July, 1677, p. 82.

⁴Ibid, for 6 May, 1692, p. 16.

Atlas of Charleston County and on the U. S. Coast Survey maps, to a shallow sound of comparatively restricted area, lying between Bulls Island and the mainland and separated by intervening marshes and mud flats from Bulls bay.

The Barony was later mentioned as the Auendaw Barony, presumably from the Auendaw river or creek which runs through a part of the Barony. The Indian name Auendaw was originally spelled as Au-en-dau-boo-e⁵ river then shortened to Au-en-dau-boo, then to Auendaw, and on the U. S. Coast Survey maps now spelled Owendaw.

Sir Nathaniel Johnson was probably from Kibblesworth (or Keblesworth) in the County of Durham. This is inferred by the writer from the following circumstances.

On 31st August, 1702, Sir Nathaniel gave his bond to the Royal Government for the due observance and enforcement by him of the Acts concerning Trade and Navigation in the execution of his office of Governor of the Province of South Carolina.⁶ One of his sureties was:

“Robert Johnson of Keblesworth County of Durham son of Sir Nathaniel Johnson.”

One of the plantations granted to Sir Nathaniel in South Carolina (viz: 500 acres adjoining “Silk Hope” granted 3^d Oct^r, 1704) we find styled by his son Robert in his will “New Keblesworth” and a plantation in the Parish of St. Johns Berkeley which belonged to Thomas Broughton, a grandson of Sir Nathaniel, was also named “Kibblesworth.”

Governor Robert Johnson in his will styles his plantation “New Keblesworth”, and it is spelled in the same way “Keblesworth” in the deed from his son Robert⁷ (grandson of Sir Nathaniel) to Gabriel Manigault in 1739, but the spelling on the map of Durham County in the Encyclopaedia Britannica is “Kibblesworth.”

On 1st April, 1686, Sir Nathaniel Johnson was created

⁵Off. Hist. Comm., Memorial Bk. 3, p. 376.

⁶Collⁿ Hist. Society of S. C., Vol. 2, p. 209.

⁷Prob. Ct. Charleston, Will Bk. 1732-1737, p. 187.

⁸M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T., pp. 248-250.

a Cassique by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, with the right to two baronies of 12,000 acres each.⁹ As he was then "Sir" he must have received knighthood from the King some time before. The record does not show whether at that time he came to Carolina and the validity of the grant of these two baronies was afterwards doubted, the opinion of the Attorney General being adverse to the validity.¹⁰

On 12th September, 1686, he was commissioned by the King Governor of the Leeward Islands, viz: the Islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua and Montserrat.¹¹

On the accession of King William and Queen Mary to the throne of England Sir Nathaniel found himself unwilling to continue to hold his place as Governor, and on 24th May, 1689, wrote to the Lords of Trade and Plantations from Antigua asking for leave to retire.¹² His known opinions drew down on him many caustic charges from his enemies and the friends of the new order in the Islands, from all of which he vindicated himself. The space of this article forbids the going into the details of these charges and of his conduct while in the post of Governor of the Islands. It is only justice to the memory of an able and upright man that there be inserted here what Mr. J. W. Fortescue says of him in his preface to vol. for 1689-1692, Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies, viz:

"Before leaving however Johnson drew up his defence one of the most manly straightforward and dignified documents which I have encountered in these records. Amidst all the craven changes of that mean and pitiful time this man remained honest and patriotic, faithful to him whom he judged to be his lawful king, yet never unfaithful to his country. He retired to Carolina and it is with regret that we part with him."

⁹Collections Hist. Society, Vol. 2, p. 123.

¹⁰Ibid, p. 126.

¹¹Cal. of St. Papers, Am. & West Indies, 1685-1688, p. 242.

¹²Ibid, vol. for 1689-1692, p. 43.

In the course of this defence (written 15th July, 1689), Sir Nathaniel said:¹³

"I design as speedily as possible to move to Carolina,
"where I have a small settlement, and to spend some
"time in the improvement of it for the support of
"myself and family."

On 28th July, 1689, Sir Nathaniel sailed for Carolina.¹⁴ His family had embarked for England on 27th June preceding;¹⁵ on their voyage they were taken prisoners by the French, suffered great losses and privations, and were kept in confinement upwards of a year under all which Lady Johnson died.¹⁶

Where he first established his first settlement in Carolina, alluded to above, the record we have between 1689 and 1696 does not disclose. On 24th June, 1696, a grant was issued to him for 1,940 acres on the Eastern Branch of Cooper river at a place called "Silk Hope."¹⁷ Warrants for land were frequently issued and the land surveyed and taken possession of by the person some time—not unfrequently years—before the formal grant was actually issued.

It is not unlikely that such was the case here and that Sir Nathaniel took possession and settled in 1689 on the land for which the grant was issued in 1696. Probably it was from him it acquired the name "Silk Hope" by which it was known when the grant was issued and by which it has ever since continued to be called. On 8th July, 1696, another grant was issued to him for 600 acres¹⁸ to the Northwest side of Seewee (Bulls) Bay, afterwards called "Salt Hope", so that "Hope" seemed to be a characteristic name in his settlements. "Silk Hope" however seems to have been his home place and residence.

On 18th June, 1702, he was commissioned by the Lords

¹³Ibid, p. 86.

¹⁴Ibid, p. 111.

¹⁵Ibid, p. 74.

¹⁶Coll. Hist. Society of S. C., Vol 3, p. 281.

¹⁷Off. Secy. of State, Grant Bk. 38, p. 298.

¹⁸Ibid, p. 299.

Proprietors Governor of the Province of South Carolina.¹⁹ His administration of his office including the gallant repulse of the attack on Charles Town by the combined Spanish and French forces is part of the history of South Carolina and need not be here recapitulated. In 1703 he was created a Landgrave by the Proprietors²⁰ and on 22^a June, 1709, a grant was issued to him for 12,000 acres on Auendaubooe Creek.²¹ This was the estate always afterwards known as his "Barony."

In one of the earliest mentions of it it is styled "Seewee Barony" and is stated to have been granted to Sir Nathaniel for his services to the Province.²²

D'. Ramsay in his History of South Carolina states that the Proprietors were so pleased with Governor Johnson's conduct on the defeat of the French and Spaniards,²³

"that they made him a present of a large tract of
"land by a special grant on terms the most flattering
"and honourable."

And that

"This land and the original special grant are now
"in the possession of Joseph Manigault."

The reference by D'. Ramsay is thus unquestionably to this grant of 12,000 acres on 22^a June, 1709.

Sir Nathaniel Johnson died in 1713 and his lands, including this Barony, passed under his Will to his son Robert Johnson, whom as we have seen in 1702, was of Keblesworth in the County of Durham. The name of "New Keblesworth" was given either by Sir Nathaniel or his son Robert, to a tract of 500 acres granted to Sir Nathaniel on 3^a October, 1704, adjoining the "Silk Hope" tract. This "Keblesworth" is not to be confused with the

¹⁹Coll^{ns} Hist. Society of S. C., Vol. 1, p. 151.

²⁰McCrady Hist. of S. C., 1670-1719, p. 718.

²¹Off. Hist. Comⁿ, Memorial Bk., Vol 3, p. 379.

²²Ibid, Memorial Bk., Vol 7, p. 44.

²³Ramsay Hist. of S. C., Vol. 1, p. 135.

"Kibblesworth" plantation in the Parish of St. James Goose Creek, at Oakley Station, on the Atlantic Coast Line, which is part of the original Mulberry grant of 4,423 acres²⁴ to Sir Peter Colleton, which his son Sir John Colleton conveyed to Thomas Broughton, who married a daughter of Sir Nathaniel and by whom (or one of his sons) the place was called "Kibblesworth."

Robert Johnson, who thus succeeded his father Sir Nathaniel in the ownership of the Barony was on 30th April, 1717, commissioned by the Lords Proprietors Governor of the Province in succession to the Honorable Charles Craven.²⁵ The difficulties between the people of the Province and the Lords Proprietors which had been long growing, culminated in December, 1719, in open revolt and the complete refusal by the people of any further submission to the authority of the Lords Proprietors.

For these difficulties and the consequent upheaval Governor Johnson was in no wise responsible. On the contrary, in so great esteem was he held by the people that they urged on him that he should continue in his post as Governor, holding that post however in the name and on behalf of the King and not of the Lords Proprietors.²⁶ Governor Johnson being cast in the same loyal and heroic mould as his father unhesitatingly refused this offer, adhered to the cause of those from whom he had received his commission and thus lost his post, and owing to the disbursements made from his private means for the public benefit was poorer by £1,000 sterling than when he had assumed the office.²⁷

The Crown having finally acquired the province from the Lords Proprietors, appointed in November, 1729, Robert Johnson, then styled "Col.", as Royal Governor of the Province.²⁸ He does not seem to have spent the whole time in the province between the overthrow of the proprietary government in 1719 and his appointment as Royal Gov-

²⁴S. C. Hist. & Genealog. Mag., Vol XI, p. 195.

²⁵Collections S. C. Hist. Soc., Vol. 1, p. 165.

²⁶McCrady Hist. of S. C., 1670-1719, p. 652.

²⁷Collections Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol. 3, p. 280.

²⁸Ibid, Vol. 2, p. 120.

ernor in 1729, as on his appointment he seems to have left England and proceeded to Charles Town in December, 1730, to take charge of his post.²⁹ After holding his office for five years he died in Charles Town on Saturday, 3^d May, 1735, and was buried in a vault near the altar in the Church of St. Philip.

In the contemporary notice of his death, published in the South Carolina Gazette for 10th May, 1735, it is stated:

"His Pall was supported by the Gentlemen of the
"Council and his Corps was attended to the Grave by
"the Lower House of Assembly headed by their
"Speaker and a numerous Body of Gentlemen and
"Ladies who came from all Parts of the Province
"where timely Notice could be had of his death to
"pay their last Respects to one whom they might
"justly look upon as their common Father." * * *
"His Excellency died in the 59th year of his age and
"in the 5th of his Government. He had on his ad-
"vancement disposed of all his Patrimony in England
"so that his Interest might concur with his Inclina-
"tions in promoting the Welfare of that Country his
"Majesty had done him the Honour to intrust him
"with the Care of."

By the Will of Governor Robert Johnson the Barony was divided among his three sons, viz: to his son Robert 4,570 acres, to his son Nathaniel 4,570 acres and to his son Thomas 2,860 acres.³⁰ Nathaniel died under age after his father's death, and his 4,570 acres was divided between his two brothers, 2,285 acres going to each, thus giving to Robert 6,855 acres and to Thomas 5,145 acres.³¹

Robert, the eldest son of Governor Robert Johnson, on 8th May, 1739, conveyed several tracts of land in the Province inherited from his father, including his 6,855 acres of the Barony, to Gabriel Manigault,³² who had been one of

²⁹Ibid, p. 128.

³⁰Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1732-1737, p. 187.

³¹Off. Hist. Comm., Memorial Bk. 7, p. 446.

³²M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T., p. 248.

the Executors and Trustees under the Will of his father and styled by Governor Robert Johnson in his Will as "my "beloved Kinsman Gabriel Manigault."

The other 5,145 acres of the Barony belonging to Thomas Johnson on his death some years later passed under his Will to his brother Robert, who on 12th March, 1763, conveyed this 5,145 acres also to Gabriel Manigault.²³ The effect of these two conveyances was to vest in Gabriel Manigault the entire Barony.

Gabriel Manigault was the son of Pierre Manigault, the emigrant of that name, and was himself an eminent and successful merchant of Charles Town, in which place he was born in 1704.²⁴ He was Treasurer of the Province, a member of the Provincial House of Commons and in all respects an exemplary and representative citizen. He accumulated a large fortune and on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War was able to lend the State of South Carolina \$220,000, the greater portion of which was never repaid. In 1779, when Prevost at the head of the British forces threatened Charles Town, Mr. Manigault, although over 75 years of age, appeared in the ranks with his grandson, Joseph Manigault, then only 15 years of age, to do battle in defence of his native city.²⁵

Gabriel Manigault died in 1781, and under his Will the Barony was devised to his two grandsons, Joseph and Gabriel Manigault, the sons of his son Peter, who had died in 1773.

Peter Manigault who had died before his father had been for many years a prominent citizen of the Province, and for several years Speaker of the colonial Lower or Commons House of Assembly.

By a deed of Partition between Joseph and Gabriel Manigault dated 2^d Decr., 1788, "the Barony of Auendaw" and the "Salt Ponds" were allotted to Joseph Manigault,²⁶ who died in 1843, leaving a large family and by a conveyance

²³Ibid, Bk. A. 3, p. 99.

²⁴Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C. No. 4, for 1897, p. 48.

²⁵Ramsay Hist. of S. C., Vol. 2, p. 501.

²⁶M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H. 6., p. 532.

from his other children on 20th March, 1856, the Auendaw Barony was vested in his son Peter²⁷. Of the sons of Joseph Manigault, two, Edward and Arthur, served their country throughout both the Mexican and the Confederate wars. Edward was a Major in the Mexican war and held the same rank in an artillery command during the war between the States. He was desperately wounded and captured by the enemy in February, 1865. Arthur Middleton Manigault served as first lieutenant in the Palmetto regiment during the Mexican War. He was Colonel of the 10th Regiment, S. C. V., in the war between the States, and in command of the military district on the coast, with Georgetown as his headquarters. He was ordered with his regiment to Bragg's army in the Spring of 1862, and served throughout the war in the West, being promoted to Brigadier General in 1864. He was twice elected Adjutant-General of the State of South Carolina after the war. Peter Manigault, to whom the Barony had been conveyed, enlisted as a private in the 3^d South Carolina Cavalry during the war between the States, at the age of 56, and served throughout the war, until November, 1864, when he was killed, in his 60th year, at Oconee bridge in Georgia, in an encounter with the advance of Sherman's army.

On his death the barony descended to his brothers and sisters, and in 1870 the property was finally sold away by the family.²⁸

From 1709, the date of the grant, until 1870 the Barony was held intact by two families, the Johnson and the Manigault families, of whom it can be said, that for distinguished and loyal service to the country and for high and self-respecting conduct and citizenship in that time their record is surpassed by none.

²⁷Ibid, Bk. S. 15, p. 49.

²⁸M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D. 16, p. 51.

JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN TO THE
SOUTHWARD.

May 9th to July 14th, 1778.

By
John Faucheraud Grimké.

June.

1: The Artillery arrived in Camp this Morning. Intermittent Showers.

Authentic Accounts are rec^d. that the Independence of America is acknowledged by the Crown of France & that a Commercial Treaty is entered into by that Kingdom & the United States of America & that he has guaranteed not only Our Independence but all that part of America which lays between Nova Scotia & the two Floridas In Consequence of this 13 pieces of Artillery were discharged & Grog served to the whole line, which testified a general approbation by loud & repeated Huzzas.

The Engineer & D: Q: M: G: have orders to clear the road thro' the swamp on the other side of the River opposite to Reids bluff, that in case of accident Our Retreat may be secure to Sunbury on Savannah.

2: Visited Clarkes bluff a post 3 miles down the River: it is an old Overgrown Field, of small extent surrounded by a thickset of small depth: The only advantage which can recommend this place is its vicinity to the Galleys. Not having time to examine this Situation we could only judge from appearance that a deep lagoon flanked the upper side of the Field & that the opposite swamp seemed capable of a good road. Intermittent Showers.

3: The Army has been out of meat Provisions these three days, owing to the difficulties of procuring Beef in the Settlements nearest to us, the great distance of the back-Country where alone any quantity can be purchased, the Militia having seized upon part of our Cattle & having

monopolized a much larger quantity, than they can possible use this Campaign.

Comodore Bowen came up last night from Darian, where he left the galleys.

One Hundred head of Cattle are just arrived in Camp to our great joy, & our affairs begin to wear a more favorable appearance.

4: A Detachment was sent out last night towards Fort McIntosh on Great S^t Illa River to learn whether the Enemy are yet at Fort Tonyn by their celebrating this day in discharging their Field-Pieces on Swivels.

Major Romad & Cap^t. Young, of the Artillery, arrived this Morning at 9 o'clock in Camp & Reported that in Coming from Fort Howe they passed the Body of one Seeds, a Gunsmith who had crossed the River about ten Minutes before them; He was shot in three several places, had three scalps taken off of his head & a fourth just marked out which it is supposed the Coming of these Gentlemen prevented being torn off. His mare which he rode was shot dead, & lay at a small distance from the body. The Corpse was exposed to the Soldiery as a Warning to them & at the same time orders were issued to the Line forbidding them going out of Camp, & that Severe Punishment would be the Consequence of their Disobedience. The Indulgence of Straying out of Camp was connived at before this accident, because the Soldiers supplied themselves with Honey, which being mixed with Rice afforded them a tolerable sustenance, particularly when our Beef was exhausted. A detachment under Cap^t. Taylor of the Sixth South Carolina Continental Battallion immediately pursued the Indians, but the Variety of tracks which Our men had made when out Honey Hunting rendered his intentions ineffectual. Some Privates, who were out at the same time looking for Bee-trees, say that they saw the Indians & pursued them into a thick swamp, where they lost them & that their Number Amounted to Sixteen. 80 head of Cattle arrived in Camp.

5: The General rec^d a letter from Col^o. Jack acquainting him that he had altered his rout from Beards bluff to Fort

Howe by Order of the Governor & that he had reached McIntoshes Fort (20 Miles distant from Fort Howe.) He particularly informs that his Troops are in great want of bread Provisions & Requests that some Rice may be sent to him. This Requisition cannot be complied with as we have no Rice for our own Sustenance to morrow in Camp, & none had been laid up for the Militia, as Col^o. Jack had neglected to inform the General which route he should take, according to the Generals desire of the 28 May last, that he might provide accordingly. Fine Sunshine.

6: Col^o: Taarling D: Q: M: G: for the State of Georgia informed the General that the Militia had pressed fifteen of the Continental Horses, by which means four Waggons which were expected up with Stores & Clothing for the Troops, from Savannah were stopped. This disappointment is truly great, & the injury is such that the Continental Georgia Troops must suffer much for want of Clothing, most of them being covered with an only Shirt.

Major Wilder is arrived in our Camp & Says that he left 500 Minute Men about 5 Miles distant in Camp. He assures us that the Governor had been called into Savannah where a Spy had been apprehended & would (it was supposed) be hanged. He also informs us that 30 of the Militia had gone off to the Enemy in a body & that Desertions have been very frequent in the Governors Camp. He returned to his own encampment in the Evening.

The Sick have been moving down to Darian. Their number amounts to 300.

Some Corn meal & salt beef is arrived & has been served out to the Men: but the former is so extremely sour that the Soldiers prefer Rice to it, altho' that article is not of the best kind that we are provisioned with.

Lieut^o. Davenport & Turner Returned this Morning from the Scout, on which they were Detached the 3^d June. They Report that they heard the discharge of Guns at Fort Tonyn upon the River S^t. Marys, on the 4th: June. They advanced as far as S^t. Illia & discovered the tracks of the Indians supposed to be that party which scalped Seeds on the 4th ins: They believe they are still hovering around the

Camp, as they did not discover their steps further distant than 10 Miles from Us.

The Dep: Com: of Purchases James Rae Esq: arrived in Camp & Reported that 80 head of Cattle are drove to Fort Howe, 150 head will be at McIntoshes Fort on the 9th Inst: & that he had rec^d. Intelligence from his Drivers in the Back Country, that they had already purchased up 500 head & that they were waiting for an additional Supply of 200 More which they should Obtain in a few Days & then proceed to drive them to the Army.

A Deserter was today punished 99 lashes & 15 Minutes standing on the piquet: This man had Deserted before Lister & his Party & it is observable that not one Desertion has happened since their Execution.

7: The First Brigade marches to-day: Col^o. Com^t: Elbert has orders to proceed upon his March with Expedition & form an encampment at Old Town upon the Northern bank of S^t. Illa, there to wait the Arrival of the Remainder of the Troops & to extend a work on the Southern side of the River if possible, to facilitate the passage of the Army.

Three Deserters were brought in this Morning by Lieut^t. Hampton,¹ who had quitted the Second Brigade in their March from Charles Town: He pursued them above 200 Miles.—He Reports that Col^o: Williamson from 96 in South Carolina, he heard, had already crossed Savannah River with 700 or 800 Men & a very large supply of flour and stall fed Beef, which He had discovered concealed in the Dutch Settlement in the Forks of Saludy, provided by the Inhabitants for our Enemies from Florida, whom they expected would invade this Country & S^o Carolina.

A Report prevails that M^r. Galphin has engaged 500 Creek Indians in Our Service, who are to Rendezvous at S^t. Marys where they Expect to Meet us: both these pieces of Intelligence want Confirmation & the former is discredited by all the Carolinians as the General had rec^d. no express from the President of South Carolina upon this Subject & it does not appear that their assistance is wanted.

8: An Express arrived this Evening from Commodore

¹Lieut. Henry Hampton, commissioned 23rd Jan., 1778.

Bowen at Darien & from Col^o: White (who is appointed to Command the Land Forces put on board the Galleys) informing the General that they proposed sending the Sick to Sappolo Island where they could be provided with fresh beef, Milk & Vegetables. The General acquiesced in their Recommendation Receded from his own opinion of placing the Sick at S^t. Catherines & returned the Express the same Evening. Five Waggons arrived in Camp from Fort Howe, fitted up for the March.

Our Cattle has broke out of their Pen, which will probably retard Our March.

9: Part of the Cattle has been found & brought back to Camp.

Two Waggons have been forwarded to Us, laden with salt from McIntoshes Fort by Col^o: Jack. The General has wrote to him requesting the loan of the Two Waggons & Teams.

A Boat with 30 b^{bis} of Rice is arrived from Darien: the Passengers bring no acc^r. of the boat that was sent down 4 days ago with L^{ts}. Wetherby & Elliott, the latter of whom was to bring Up the fixed Ammunition for the Field Pieces brought from S^o. Carolina.

Intelligence is rec^d. that Commodore Bowen sailed at 9 o'clock in the Evening after the 8th Ins^t:

10: A Detachment of fifty Men from Col^o: Jacks Camp are arrived on the opposite bank of the River with Orders to take possession of our encampment as soon as we should march off and secure the Stores left behind.

L^{ts}. Weatherly & Elliott² are arriving from Darien with the Artillery Stores & medicine Chest.

Four more Waggons are arrived in Camp fit for service.

11: Our Cattle are all found. Another Waggon is arrived in Camp & we have assurance from Major Romand that he will have furnished by tomorrow three more.

The D: Q: M: G: is ordered to purchase Waggons & Horses in the Militia Camp: He returned soon having deputed the Waggon-Master of the Georgia troops to en-

²1st. Lieut. Wetherly of 1st. Reg. Com: 8th May, 1777; Barnard Elliott of the Artillery, commissioned 29th May, 1778.

gage several for him as he found the advantage of the Necessity we lay under & demanded an Extraordinary & enormous price.

The D: Q: M: G: reports that he saw two waggons & Teams belonging to the Continental Army bringing up a few Stores from Savannah & that he ordered them to proceed immediately to our Camp by Fort Howe.

Major Howel of the Militia who is encamped on the opposite bank of the River, informs Us that Col^o. Jack has 5 field Pieces with him of Six & Eight Pounders.

The Militia having requested some Corn flour of Us, it was delivered them, altho' a scarce article in Our Camp & which when they had Rec^d., they refused to eat as unfit for Provisions the officers & Soldiers however of the Continental Troops had never Murmered.

12: An Express arrived from Sunbury informing of the arrival of a boat from Charles Town with Canteens & Camp-Letters; he was immediately sent back with Orders, for the boat to proceed without delay to S^t. Illa. The Governor has engaged the Rebecca, One of the Prizes taken at Frederica, to Convey Provisions for his troops.

General Moultrie¹ in a letter informs the General that he has dispatched a Schooner with 150 b^{bs} of Salt-Pork & 50 Tents.

Four Horses & a Waggon were this Day drowned in crossing the Alatamaha at Fort Howe: Major Romand sent the Waggon-Master to Camp under Guard, who was tried & acquitted, the Waggon-Master having proved that Major Romand compelled him to take more Horses in the flat than he was willing to do, as he did not think them safe. This Cruel disappointment has once more Clouded the prospect of Our Operations & almost every probability of being able to proceed seemed lost to our Sight.

The Refusal which Col^o: Jack had given us a few days ago when the General requested his assistance in Horses & Waggons yielded us very poor Expectations of Success from that Quarter. Compelled however by the necessity

¹See Moultrie's *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, Vol. 1, p. 224, for the letter to Gen. Howe.

We laboured Under rendered still more unfit to proceed by the above accident & there being an Absoluted Obligation to Join & Support Col^o: Elbert, who had advanced as far as S^t Illas River, 50 Miles from home, The General Once more wrote to Col^o: Jack painting our true situation to him & Dispatched the D: Q: M: G: late in the Evening requesting four Waggons & Teams. Who upon his return reported that Col^o: Jack had promised to send us Two Waggons & Teams & Two Spare Teams early the next Morning.

A Cattle Driver having informed the General that whilst he was out in the Woods on his Duty, he saw the tracks of Indians about two or three Miles down the River. A Party under the Command of Cap^t Taylor* was ordered to pursue them immediately. Whilst this Detachment was out, We heard a firing down the River, which was supposed to be an engagement between Our Party & the Indians; & whilst another Party was parading to Support Cap^t. Taylor, He returned with his Detachment & Reported that they were not the tracks of Indians.—Intermitting Showers.

The Weather has in general been warm in the Day time & Cool & Pleasant at Nights.

The General has wrote to Col^o: Jack to spare him Two or Three Drivers of Cattle.

13: Major Romand arrived this Morning in the new flat, which Conveys a Waggon & four Hours over the River at one turn. He brought down a Waggon & Team which proves a Considerable Addition to our Small Stock. Two Waggons & Three Teams are also arrived from Col^o: Jack & he has likewise furnished Us with Three Cattle Drivers.

An Express has brought a Letter to the Dep: Com: of Purchases informing him that 500 head of cattle are within five miles of Fort Howe: They are ordered to follow Us immediately.

The Drivers from Col^o: Jacks Camp were Volunteers in the Expedition, otherwise they would not have been permitted to assist Us: as the Drivers of the 500 head of

*Samuel Taylor, of the 6th Reg., commissioned 25th Mar., 1776.

which we this Day rec^d an acc^t: are draughted to serve in the Militia. They have been Ordered by Col^o: Scriven to proceed no farther than Fort-Howe, from whence they are to Return & join their Respective Reg^ts. The General notwithstanding this positive Command of the Militia Officers, has desired them to proceed with him; which they have consented to, since he has promised to take all the blame upon himself.

The Dep: Com: of Purchases having disappointed Us in Cattle Drivers, was the Reason we applied to the Militia.

We should have marched this afternoon but the weather continues Changeable, Sunshine & Intermittent Rains.

14: The General beat this Morning at half-past four o'Clock: at 9 a Field Piece was fired, the signal for striking the Tents. The Army was in Readiness at 10, when D: Q: M: G: Reported that some of the Waggon-Horses had escaped out of Camp, This Accident produced a very disagreeable disappointment, more particularly as the numberless inconveniences which had occurred since Our arrival at Fort Howe, had already retarded Us long beyond our expectations; & the advancing Season of the year required our utmost Exertions at present: Every Moment lost at this time was a considerable Injury to the Cause & the Army.

The General has not heardd from the Governor² since, we are not acquainted with his plans & Measures: his Numbers are unknown: We are uncertain how far he has proceeded on his March & his Troops are Reported to be squadded about in such a Manner that they cannot be collected time enough to act in Concert with the Cont. Troops at S^t Marys: His force, by Vague information, consists of 500 with Col^o: Jack; under the Command of Col^o: Stuart 200; the S^t: Johns & Chatham County Militia compose a Corps of 200 More & Col^o: Williamson from the back parts of South Carolina with 800 Men. total 1700. This Number however, we are also informed is reduced by daily & frequent Desertions.

²Moultrie's *Memoirs*, Vol. 2, and Jones's *History of Georgia*, Vol. 2, pp. 288-303 throw more light upon the frictions between Gen. Howe and Gov. Houston, and between the Militia and the Continental troops.

The Continental Troops are Reduced to 700 Effectives: the artillery consists of 50: The South Carolina Brigade has one half of their number sick.³

The Army Marched at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 o'Clock: Three Waggon & One of the Field Pieces had some accidents, but were soon Repaired, & proceeded to a branch about 5 Miles distant from Reid's bluff. The Gen: attended by his Suite & Col^o: Pinckney Reconnoitered the Ground for their Encampment & the troops arrived there about 6 o'clock, the Rear did not reach Camp until 9. The Camp was formed upon a small rising ground Covered on its left flank & best part of the front by the Swamp which runs in form of an Elbow: on the right flank & Rear was open pine barren. The Army encamped along the road, the artillery in the Center of the line. The flanks were covered by a few Companies, who encamped perpendicular to the line. The Waggon in the Rear of the Line. The Main Guard was posted on a small Eminence between the Line & the Swamp & extended Centries along the branch, the other Guards were also posted advantageously.

A Report prevails that the Militia from Savannah have refused to March; the Governor in Consequence of such Refusal has confined several of the Privates: the Commotion however has not yet subsided.

The Governor was in Sunbury last Night.

In quitting Reids bluff the General wrote to the Governor Expressed some Surprise at not having rec^d any intelligence of his Notions & Designs; that he had waited for him some time but that Col^o: Elbert who had been advanced to S^t Illa, seven days, must be supported. He therefore informed him that He had Marched and must defer an interview with him until they arrived at S^t. Illa or S^t. Marys & made him (the Governor) totally acquainted with his Intentions & future operations.

Camp named Spring Branch.

15: The Army Marched at 8 o'clock (a Detachment being left behind to bring up two Waggon which were

³The region was malarial, the heat intense, water bad, shelter inadequate, and food improper.

Repairing) & arrived in Camp about three in the afternoon, after a Sultry fatiguing March of 8 or 9 Miles & took post upon a hill.

The form of the line of Encampment was the same as the last.

An Express arrived this Evening from Gov^r. Houston requesting that the General would Return to Reids bluff where He wished to have a Conference: The General immediately resolved to Return.

Camp named Spring Hill.

A Report Prevails that Augustine is reinforced; Seven Transports having been seen to pass Beaufort S^o Carolina, Steering to the Southward.

16: The General & his Suite set out for Reids bluff this Morning. The Interview between the Governor & the General was very interesting & some intelligence of Consequence communicated—particularly a plan was discovered which was intended to involve the Gen: & Gov: in a quarrel. Mutual Professions of Amity took place & they parted with a reciprocity of Confidence. The Gov: promised to March in 3 or 4 days at farthest after Us.

Col^o: Jacks Troops were crossing the Alatamaha this day: Col^o: Stuart was expected there in the Evening: Col^o: Walton with his Militia had Marched from McIntoshes Fort this Morning & was expected in Camp at Reids bluff tomorrow. Col^o: Williamson is also looked for in a few days: these are the first authentic Acc^{ts} that we have rec^d. respecting the advance of the Carolina Militia. The General & his Suite Overtook his Camp at Carneys Cowpen, 8 miles distant from Our last nights Encampment & about 22 Miles from Reids bluff.

The General ordered Major Romand to Deliver the Artillery & Stores he then had at Fort Howe into the Charge of Governor Houston & take his Directions about the Sick: He is then to Evacuate that Post & follow us immediately.—

18: The Army proceeded on its March about 8 Miles Yesterday & encamped on a branch of Little S^t. Illas en

[?]

On the 18 Inst: the Gen: beat at 4 o'Clock in the Morning & marched off the ground soon after. About 12 o'Clock we arrived in Camp in a low Palmetto ground having Marched 12 Miles in a very sultry Sun without finding any Water, Showery in the afternoon.

This place was called Camp Intelligence, from our having rec^d. the following Intelligence, being an Extract of Col^o: Elberts Letter.

"I am to inform you that on yesterday I sent out a party of Light Infantry under Command of Col^o. Harris & with them a few volunteers on Horseback under Col^o: Habersham as a Scouting Party who soon fell in with a Small body of the Enemy's Scout & took 8 Horses Saddles & bridles which the others quitted upon the appearance of our People & made their Escape in a thick Swamp. Capt. Moore whom I likewise sent out with a party of Foot, on a different Rout fell in with & took one of the Above fellows a prisoner who informs that Col^o: Brown has 300 Men at Fort Tonyn, that about 500 Scopholites & a few Red Coats are encamped half way between that & S^t. Johnn's, that three Companies of Regulars, the 60: are on this side of S^t. Johns at the Cow Ford & that a Considerable Body are on the other side of the Same ford. He says he left Augustine about Ten Days since, that they were in high Spirits expecting a Reinforcement of Troops & that since he left it an Express had come to Col^o: Brown informing him that they were arrived."

We are informed by Letters from the Northward that it is suspected General Howe is evacuating Philadelphia and that the British Troops are already withdrawn from Rhode Island—Intermitting Showers.

19: The Army arrived in Camp on Great S^t. Illas & formed a Junction with the Troops under Col^o. Elbert.

All Duties are done without the beat of Drum.

Five Hundred Head of Cattle are arrived.

23: The Army has crossed Great S^t. Illas & are encamped in an old field where One Carty Used to live.

The Engineer has erected a Horn-work which Commands the Old Field & Serves to Cover our Retreat: its

flanks are admirably well defended by Two Field-Pieces from the opposite Side of the River & which are So placed as to form a Cross-fire in the front of the Horn-work. There is a bank formed by Nature which runs along the North Side of the River, behind which Our Troops may either March to Reinforce or Retreat from the Post without the Enemys being able to Annoy them in the least, for half a Mile thro' the Swamp to the high land which is 50 or 60 feet in descent: Here are the Remains of a Small Redoubt erected by Col^o: Fuzer to Cover the Retreat of his Troops when he advanced & took Fort McIntosh upon Great S^t. Illas.

A Scouting Party sent by the General to Wrights landing at the mouth of S^t. Marys to learn if the Galleys were there and derive some intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, is Returned & Reports that the Galleys are laying at Wrights landing, with Two flats each Mounting a 12 pounder, & Several small Craft to the Amount of 12 Sail in all.—The Sick have recovered surprisingly there being now but 28 ill & none of them dangerously in the whole fleet—the sick sent to Sappolo & S^t Catherines are also doing better.

The Commodore is to make use of a few Manoeuvres to deceive the Enemy into an opinion that the Army will Cross S^t. Marys at Wrights landing: He is therefore to light large fires in the night in the Woods & in a few days is to Move up the River & commence a Cannonade under which fire the Army is supposed to land: Whilst the Enemy are thus amused the Troops will embark on rafts & cross the River 10 or 12 Miles from hence. By Prisoners Our Scout Boats have taken We learn that General Prevost & Governor Tonyn are at Variance—that 500 Negroes have been shipped off the Province of Florida since they have heard of the Present Expedition, & that the Governor has issued a Proclamation any more [sic] Slaves to be sent away. That the Governor had wrote to the Country People & advised them to Embody, but that they had refused to do it, but had nevertheless promised him all assistance with their Horses, Waggons, Provisions

& Boats—that the former claim when the Vessels were taken at Frederica Col^o. Brown evacuated Fort Tonlyn, & that it was believed he would do the same at present—That the Scopholites who were Stationed at Front Creek had been very discontented & that some of them had threatened to Return to Carolina & throw themselves upon the Mercy of their Country: that they were Reconciled again & that Major Prevost was drilling & Exercising them; & that they were enlisted for the War in the British Service. That a Vessel which was sent down in S^t. Augustine to serve as a Galley was arrived in S^t. John's River—that they had fortified Hester's [?] bluff & Mounted Two 42 Pounders there—that the Cow Ford was also defended by Works & that they had resolved not to engage Us on the Northern Side of S^t. Johns Riber. That the Militia at Present did Duty in Augustine & that they did not consist of fifty Effectives.—That the Americans had many Friends in Florida, who had not moved their Furniture or negroes.—The Comodore Reports that there are but 70 or 80 barrels of Clear Rice & 50 barrels of Pork in the fleet for the service of the Army—that the Rebecca Prize Sloop was expected daily laden with Rice & Mounting 16 Guns & that 150 barrels of Pork would arrive in a day or two from Charles-Town.—the Galleys are to go by Sea, the delay which would be occasioned by entering a channel thro Amelia Narrows would be detrimental to Service when the most Sudden & Vigorous Exertions are required.

To Excite the Suspicions of the Enemy respecting our Embarking at Wrights landing to Cross the River, Col^o: White with as many Continental Troops as can be spared from the fleet will land, mark out a few Works & lay down an encampment on the Florida Shore.—Intermitting Showers.

Intelligence is Rec^d. that Gen: Scriven is on his March & that he may be expected here to Day or tomorrow. The Governor is yet at Reids bluff.—

26: The Army is arrived at Armstrong on S^t. Marys in Two Days easy March from S^t Illa, altho We were detained some time in Making a bridge over Bayleys branch.

A Reconnoitring Party under L^t. Col^o: Henderson met Us on the March & Reported that he had been at Armstrongs place where Cap^t. Hyrne¹ & L^t. Hampton had Swam the River but could discover no tracks or sign of the Enemy having been there lately.

The General finding the Necessity of a sudden attac on the Enemy wrote to General Screvin & informed him that there was a body of Horse under the Command of Major Parker of the Militia, who were desirous of marching with the Continental Troops & that their acting with us in the Mode proposed (as Light Horse) would prove an essential benefit to Service: Gen: Scriven Replied that He had no Discretionary Powers of Detaching Militia that his Orders were Explicit Positive & Premptry not to cross S^t Illas until further Orders from Gov: Houston who had not as yet quitted his Old Encampment at Reid's Bluff. He however promised the General to forward his Dispatches to the Governor.—This Refusal has proved a great disappointment to Us & has given much disgust to the Continental Troops particularly as Governor Houston promised to aid & Cooperate with the Continental Troops whenever Required—the Army notwithstanding will proceed as Usual without waiting for the Militia.

A Reconnoitring Party was this day sent out on the North Side of S^t Marys, who Returned an hour after dark & Reported that they proceeded, to Lee's [?] Hill where they discovered no signs of an Enemy & thence they proceeded to the Swamp opposite Fort Tonyn about 7 Miles further which after they had entered for 200 or 300 yards they were alarmed by the beating the Retreat at Fort Tonyn.

Cap^t. Taylor & L^t. Hampton were detached on foot to discover if any guard was kept on this side of the River: They had scarcely departed Two Minutes before a whistle was heard & shortly after the discharge of a musquet, which was instantly followed by another & then a Severe fireing was construed to be the Report of Swivels. The Party having fulfilled the Intention of their Reconnoitring

¹Edmund Hyrne of 1st Reg., commissioned 4th Nov., 1775.

Returned immediately. Another scouting Party had been detached over the River, who Reported that they proceeded as far as the Enemy's Piquets which they discovered by the fires they kept.

A small Party of One Officer & 9 men was got Over the River this Evening, but the rafts proving bad & too Small a farther transportation of the troops was delayed until the Morning.

28: Yesterday Evening a party under the Command of Cap^t: Moore of the Grenadiers of the 2^d: Georgia Cont: Batt: was detached to Reconnoitre Fort-Tony: He had not advanced Two Miles before He was alarmed by the Whistling & Hooping of Several People, whom he thought were Indians. Cap^t: Moore immediately Ordered his L^t: to Return & communicate this Intelligence to the General who ordered the army in their present divided Situation, to lay on their arms. Cap^t: Moore pursued his Way & lay within a Mile & an half of the Fort, where he Remained until Next Morning, when hearing the Reveille beat two Drums, he Retired to the Army & Reported the Above.

The Second Brigade was moving over the River this Day when an alarm was fired by a Picquet of the first Brigade. The General immediately crossed the River, ordering all the men who could Swim, to do it without delay, the Centinel who fired says he saw three Horsemen riding up to the Camp & looking at Our Smokes, & that as soon as he Challenged, they galloped off, & that he then fired upon them. A Light-Horseman pursued & was so near Overtaking one of them, that he compelled to drop his Baggage & Secure himself in a Swamp. by this Means he Escaped. the Articles inclosed in the bundle give Us Reason to believe that the Person pursued was Col^o: Brown himself who commands the Corps of Rangers in East-Florida; a letter from Major Prevost to him confirms the suspicion where in he advised him not to delay his Retreat from Fort-Tony: too long & approves of his Design of harrassing Our flanks & hanging on Our Rear. The Army was Ordered to hold itself in Readiness to March immediately as all the Troops had crossed which would be in half an hour.

The Governor in the Mean-time arrived with his Militia the General instantly returned over the River & in their Interview an alteration arose respecting the Sole Command of the Troops, which, after delaying the Army 3 or 4 hours, ended very unsatisfactorily to both parties: Each retains his Command. The General therefore proposed that the Governor should take his Choice whether he would march against Fort Tony or against Major Prevost, whom, we were informed, was posted 15 or 20 Miles distant from Us on the great Road leading to Augustine, the Governor chose the latter, thus all prospect of Cooperation, should it be wanted, is at an end.

Major Baker with his light-Horse is ordered to Cross the River (tho' not to act with Continental Troops) & Reconnoitre Fort Tony: the few light Horse we have went out with them.

Major Wilder has leave granted him, upon his application, to act as a volunteer in the light horse.

Col^o. Jack & his officers have been prevailed upon with difficulty to Receive their Commission again.

M^r. Mills has been ordered by the Governor to quit the Generals Camp, altho' he is the only guide we can depend upon. Not notwithstanding the Governor withdraws these supports from Us, He has been assisted by the General in rafts to Cross the River & in provisions ready laid in for him at the Alatamaha & S^t Illas, He has roads ready cleared for him & has detained several Continental Soldiers & Pioneers upon S^t Illas, to build a flat, when Sickness had Reduced Our Army so much that we had scarcely Men enough to do the Common Duties of the Camp.—The Governor has never communicated his numbers or Designs to the General.

The Army Marched about 4 o'clock in the afternoon leaving their Baggage & had proceeded 6 or 7 miles, when they were met by the Reconnoitring Party of Horse, who Reported, that the Enemy had Evacuated the Fort & burnt it. The Army halted & lay upon their Arms after a tedious & difficult Night March till One o'Clock in the morning.

The whole Army was much disappointed.

29: On the halt of the Army next Morning whilst the Pioneers were cutting a road thro' a Swamp & laying a bridge over the Water-course, One of Our flankers fired upon Two Horsemen, who instantly wheeled about & galloped off; One of them it is believed is wounded.

The Army proceeded and took possession of the Fort that Morning.

A quantity of Stores & Baggage belonging to the Enemy has been discovered which they had buried under their Barracks & then set fire to them.

A Centry of the Cattle Guard fired as he Says upon two Horsemen about 7 o'clock in the Evening: It proved a false alarm, He having fired upon & killed a Horse.

We hear that Capt^r. Moore of Col^r. Browns Rangers is killed & twenty of his Men taken near Augusta & that Cap^r. Osborn & Bachop in two small vessels were taken off Charles Town Bar. Both these Pieces of Intelligence are confirmed.

Major Romand is arrived & says that whilst at Fort Howe he made a frequent applications to the Governor to assist the Continental Sick & that he could obtain none: that he granted a Field Piece to the Governor upon his requition & had left his Corps of Workmen at S^t. Illas to build a flat to facilitate the passage of his Troops.

Major Romand also says that after the Governor had Marched, He applied to Col^r. Walton, who was left with some troops at Reid's bluff to Relieve the distresses of the Sick & Remove them to some place where they might obtain proper Nourishment: & that upon his Refusing he Resolved to leave them with him at any rate, as he had no Waggons or boats by which he could Convey them into the Settlements. Col^r. Walton afterwards, He Understood, had sent them to Darien which at present is uninhabited, & where no possible assistance could be given them.

An Express is sent to the Galleys for Salt, Provisions & other Necessaries.

(To be continued.)

REGISTER OF THE INDEPENDENT OR CONGREGATIONAL (CIRCULAR) CHURCH.

1732-1738.

Prepared for Publication
by

Mabel L. Webber.

(Continued from the April Number.)

John Bedon and Elizabeth Massey, Widow, were Solemnly Married together, August the 4th. 1736, by me¹
Nathan Bassett.

Samuel Jones,² departed this Life the 23rd. and was Buried the 24th. August, 1736 by me,—

Samuel Axson.

George Hutchins, Son of William Hutchins & Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life, and was Buried the 25th. of August 1736; by me—

Samuel Axson.

Martha Dean, Wife of John Dean, departed this Life, y^e: 30th August 1736; & was Buried the 31st. ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Robert Underwood departed this Life, and was Buried the 7th. September 1736; by me—

Samuel Axson.

George Milner, Son of John Milner & Hannah his Wife, departed this Life; and was Buried the 18th. of September 1736, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Mary Crawford, Daughter of Daniel Crawford and Sarah his Wife, departed this Life the 4th. of October, 1736, and was Buried the 5th ditto, by me.

Samuel Axson.

¹Banns published in the Charlestown Church, and are omitted to save space.

²Representative in the Gen. Assembly from Parish of St. Paul's, Colleton, see *So. Ca. Gazette*, Aug. 28, 1736.

Joseph Simmons, Son of Ebenezer Simmons and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized Sept^r. 19th. 1736,—by me—
Nathan Bassett.

Sarah Norton, Daughter of Norton, and Anne, his Wife, was Baptized October 1st. 1736, by Me—
Nathan Bassett.

..... Van Velson, of Edward Van Velson and his Wife, was Baptized 1736,
by Me
Nathan Bassett.

Samuel Stocks, departed this Life, November the 28th.

1736, and was Buried the 29th. ditto, by me—
Samuel Axson.

Sarah Mathewes, Daughter of James Mathewes and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized Dec^r. 2^d. 1736—by Me
Nathan Bassett.

William Beale, departed this Life the 5th. Dec^r. 1736; & was Buried the 6th. ditto, by me
Samuel Axson.

Thomas Smith,³ departed this Life the 10th. and was Buried the 11th. December 1736, by me—
Samuel Axson.

Mary Slade, Wife of W^m. Slade, departed this Life, the 2^d. of January 1736, and was Buried y^e. 3^d. d^o. by me
Samuel Axson.

Daniel Tucker, Son of John Tucker and Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life, the 10th. December 1736, & was Buried the 11th. ditto, by me,
Samuel Axson.

James Smith, departed this Life, the 3^d. of January 1736,⁴ and was Buried the 4th ditto; by me—
Samuel Axson.

Richard Guthery, departed this Life, the 21st. Jany 1736; and was Buried the 22^d. ditto, by me
Samuel Axson.

³This was the only child of Thomas Smith the third, (eldest son of the 2d. Landgrave Thomas Smith); the above Thos. Smith died under age.

⁴Old Style.

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Mary Daniel, Daughter of John and Mary Daniel (his Wife) was Baptized January 7th. 1736; by me

Nathan Bassett.

Richard Lambert and Mary Crossey, were Solemnly Married together, February 8th. 1736, by me, . . .

Nathan Bassett.

Mary Fley, Daughter of Samuel Fley and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized February 1736, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Thomas Smith, Son of the Rev^d. M^r. Josiah Smith & Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life the 23^d. of March 1736; and was Buried the same day, by me.

Samuel Axson.

Margaret Cleland, Wife of Doct^r: W^m: Cleland, Departed this Life the 17th. April 1737, and was Buried the 18th. ditto, by Me

Samuel Axson.

Elizabeth Pindar, Daughter of Benjamin Pindar & Sarah his Wife, departed this Life the 8th. of May 1737, and was Buried the 9th. ditto, by me

Samuel Axson.

John Baker, Son of Richard Baker and Sarah his Wife departed this Life the 19th. May 1737, and was Buried the 20th. ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

John Breton Withers, Son of Lawrence Withers & Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized May 19th. 1737, by me, Nathan Bassett.

Katherine Holmes Wife of William Holmes, departed this Life the 22^d. May 1737, and was Buried the 23^d. ditto, by me

Samuel Axson.

Martha Wilkins, Daughter of W^m: Wilkins and Sarah his Wife, was Baptized June 13th. 1737, by me.

Nathan Bassett.

Sarah Wilkins, Daughter of Obadiah Wilkins & Eliz^a. his Wife, was Baptized June 13th. 1737, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

..... Starnes, Son of Cha^a. Starnes & Mary his Wife, was Baptized June 20th. 1737, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Martha Holmes, Daughter of Isaac Holmes & Elizabeth, his Wife, was Baptized July 2^d. 1737, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

John Bee, Son of John Bee & Martha his Wife, Departed this Life the 6th. July 1737, & was Buried the same Day, by Me—

Samuel Axson.

Adam Green, Departed this Life the 13th. July 1737; & was Buried the same Day, by Me

Samuel Axson.

Benjamin Levi, Son of Benj^a. Levi and Susannah his Wife departed this Life the 19th. July 1737, and was Buried the 27th. ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

David Helem, Son of George Helem & Eliz^a: his Wife departed this Life the 21st. of July 1737, and was Buried the 22^d. ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Magdalen Withers, Daughter of Lawrence Withers and Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life, and was Buried the 23^d. July 1737, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Sarah Middleton, Daughter of Solomon Middleton & Anne his Wife, departed this Life the 24th July 1737, and was Buried the 25th. ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

James M^{ee}:rra, departed this Life, and was Buried the 27th. July 1737, by Me—

Samuel Axson.

John Marshall, Son of John Marshall and Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life, and was Buried the 28th. July 1737, by Me—

Samuel Axson.

Benjamin Pindar, Son of Benj^a. Pindar and Sarah his Wife, was Baptized July 12th. 1737, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

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John Goodwin, Son of Richard Goodwin & Ann his Wife departed this Life the 27th. Augst. 1737 & was Buried the same Day, by Me—

Charles Warham Son of Charles Warham and Martha his Wife, was Baptized Augst. 1737, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

Martha Townsend, Daughter of Daniel Townsend and Abigail his Wife, was Baptized Sept^r. 14th. 1737, by Me,

Nathan Bassett.

Martha Townsend, Daughter of Daniel Townsend and Abig^l. his Wife, departed this Life, and was Buried the 15th. September 1737, by me—

William Cox, Son of John Cox and Martha his Wife, departed this Life, and was Buried the 21st. of September 1737, by me

Joseph Griffeth and Mary Lemmon, were . . . married, . . . , September the 27th: 1737; by Me: . . .

Nathan Bassett.

Elizabeth Smith, Daughter of Daniel Smith and Ruth his Wife, was Baptized October the 3^d: 1737, by Me,

Nathan Bassett.

Will^m: Wilkins Jun^r: & Rebecca Massy Jun^r: were . . . Married . . . Octob^r: 25th: 1737, by Me—

Nathan Bassett.

Mary Milner, Daughter of John Milner and Hannah his Wife, was Baptized Nov^r. the 17th. 1737, by Me

Nathan Bassett.

Elizabeth Eveleigh, Daughter of Samuel Eveleigh Jun^r: and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized Novemb^r. the 17th: 1737, by Me.

Nathan Bassett.

Mary Legaré, Daughter of Solomen Legaré Jun^r: and Amey his Wife, Departed this Life the 21st. Nov^r. 1737; and was Buried the 22^d. ditto, by Me.

Thomas Oliver, Son of Mark Oliver dec^d: and Isabel his Wife Departed this Life the 2^d of Decemb^r: 1737, and was Buried the 3^d. ditto, by Me.

Martha Ducat, Wife of George Ducat, departed this Life the 19th December 1737 and was Buried the 20th. ditto, by me.

Peter, an Adult Negro Man, was Baptized the 30th: of December 1737, by me

Nathan Bassett.

George Cleland, Son of William Cleland and Margaret his (dec^a:) Wife, departed this Life the 15th. January 1737, & was Buried the 16th. ditto, by Me.

Kath^{ns}: Rainee, Widow, departed this Life, and was Buried the 24th: Janry 1737, by me

Thomas Legare & Eleanor Ioor, were . . . Married . . . Feby 22^a: 1737, by Me . . .

Nathan Bassett.

Benjamin Lamboll, Son of Thomas Lamboll and Margaret his Wife (Born December the 9th. 1737) was Baptized March 9th. 1737, by Me

Nathan Bassett.

William Howel and Almey Vickers, were . . . Married . . . March 29th, 1738, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Mary and } Negroes, of
Susanna her Daughter } Landgr^v: Thomas Smith
were Baptized the 7th. of April 1738, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Thomas Smith, Landgrave, departed this Life the 9th: of May 1738, and was Buried the 11th ditto, at his Plantation at Goose-Creek: Witness present

Nathan Bassett.

THE FIRST SHOT ON FORT SUMTER.

By Robert Lebby (1833-1910), M. D.

The following paper was prepared about 1893, by the late Dr. Robert Lebby, for many years quarantine officer of the State of South Carolina at the port of Charleston, and by him given in 1906 to Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, for permanent preservation by the publication thereof. Mr. Salley permitted *The News and Courier* to print it in its issue of Monday, September 3, 1906, and presents it here for the twofold purpose of preserving a most conclusive presentation of evidence regarding the firing of the first hostile shot on Fort Sumter and of carrying out his promise to Dr. Lebby to have the paper published in permanent form.

April 12, 1893, will be the thirty-second anniversary of the first shell fired at Fort Sumter, and is generally considered as the opening of the terrible struggle between the Northern and Southern sections of this great country—the one ostensibly for the preservation of the Union of these United States; the other for the maintenance of their rights under the Constitution of that Union, which they felt were being wrested from them by a fanatical element at the North.

Much has been written to prove the particular individual who fired the first shell at Fort Sumter, and thereby establish the fact of a questionable honor of having inaugurated the most momentous struggle in the history of the world, both as to its duration and the numbers engaged in it, and the tenacity with which those of the weaker section maintained themselves against those of the stronger, with the

whole of Europe to recruit their armies from and all the resources which their open ports afforded.

I purpose, as a witness to this opening episode in the great drama, beginning April 12, 1861, to give my recollection of it, along with that of others who were on the historic spot of Fort Johnson at that time, as there are but a few now left who were there and witnessed what took place thirty-two years ago, in order that when the history of this gigantic struggle may be written in after years, some items may be obtained that will assist in its compilation.

In order that one not present on the spot may understand the situation of affairs at Fort Johnson at that time, I will state that there were two mortar batteries erected at Fort Johnson for the reduction of Fort Sumter. One situated on the front beach, midway between old Fort Johnson and the Lazaretto point, and directly west of Fort Sumter, and known as the beach, or east, battery (This was the most vulnerable and the weakest line of Fort Sumter), and the other was located due northwest of the former on a hill near some houses and contiguous to the present quarantine residence. The remains of this battery are still plainly visible. It was known as the hill, or west, battery. The east, or beach, battery has been washed away by the sea, but I have saved the timber that was used in the construction of the magazine. This comprises the topography of the offensive works at Fort Johnson for the reduction of Sumter on April 12, 1861.

The post of Fort Johnson consisted, at that date, of these two batteries of mortars and a company of infantry as reserves, all under command of Captain George S. James, South Carolina State troops.

The battery on the beach, or east, was under the immediate command of Captain James, with Lieutenant Henry S. Farley as lieutenant, and the battery on the hill, or west, was under the immediate command of Lieutenant Wade Hampton Gibbes, I think with Lieutenant J. McPherson Washington as next, and the company of infantry, as reserves, was commanded by Lieutenant Theodore B. Hayne, and was stationed near the old Martello Tower, about 400

yards in the woods, to the northwest of the hill, or Gibbes, battery.

I have been thus particular in the location of the battery and its officers for reasons that will be apparent hereafter, and they are facts that cannot be contradicted.

The first point to be established is from what battery was the first mortar shell fired?

General Beauregard, *Military Operations*, page 42, chapter 4, last paragraph, says:

From Fort Johnson's mortar battery at 4.30, A. M., issued the first shell of the war. It was fired not by Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, as has been erroneously supposed¹, but by Capt. George S. James, of South Carolina, to whom Lieut. Stephen D. Lee issued the order.

Captain Stephen D. Lee, an aide of General Beauregard's, and who, with Gen. Chesnut, informed Major Anderson that fire would be opened on Fort Sumter, says:

The first fire was from James's battery.²

Mr. Edward H. Barnwell, of Charleston, who was present at Gibbes's battery at the opening, says:

The first shell fired at Sumter was from James's east battery (or the beach battery); the second was from the west (or hill battery). I was at this battery among some houses, one of which our forces tried to blow up, being too near the battery (Greer's house). This was the battery under command of Lieut. W. H. Gibbes.

Dr. W. H. Prioleau, surgeon of the post, who was at the east, or beach, battery when the first shell was fired, states:

On the morning of April 12, 1861, as soon as orders were received to open fire on Fort Sumter, we repaired to our posts, and twenty-five or thirty minutes after 4, A. M., by my watch, which I held open in my hand at the time, the first gun was fired, this being the right-hand mortar in the battery on the beach. I cannot recollect who pulled the lanyard, but this gun was directly in charge of Lieutenant Henry S. Farley, who, as well as I can recollect, sighted the gun. Captain James giving the order to fire.³

¹"The venerable EDMUND RUFFIN, who, as soon as it was known a battle was inevitable, hastened over to Morris' Island and was elected a member of the Palmetto Guard, fired the first gun from STEVENS' Iron Battery. All honor to the chivalric Virginian! May he live many years to wear the fadeless wreath that honor placed upon his brow on our glorious Friday."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Saturday, April 13, 1861. (Note by A. S. S., Jr.)

²Vide Southern Historical Society Papers, November 1883, and other papers of Gen. Lee.

³Note this evidence.

Colonel Henry S. Farley, now of Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, New York, who was a lieutenant with James in the beach battery, states in a letter to me:

The circumstances attending the firing of the first gun at Sumter are quite fresh in my memory. Captain James stood on my right, with watch in hand, and at the designated moment gave me the order to fire. I pulled the lanyard, having already carefully inserted a friction tube, and discharged a thirteen-inch mortar shell, which was the right of battery. In one of the issues of a Charleston evening paper, which appeared shortly after the reduction of Fort Sumter, you will find it stated that Lieutenant Farley fired the first gun, and Lieutenant Gibbes the second.⁴

I will now give my personal recollections of the affair. I am a native, and was a resident and practicing physician of James' Island at the time the first gun was fired, and consequently was perfectly conversant with the topography of the location, and having been a college acquaintance of Captain James, was invited by him the previous day, April 11, to be on hand if anything transpired to require my services. I accepted his invitation and remained to witness the first, and last, gun fired at Sumter at that time.

My recollection of the matter is that on the morning of April 12, 1861, about ten minutes before 4, A. M., Captain S. D. Lee, with two other gentlemen, having just returned from Sumter, passed a group of four gentlemen, I among the number, and inquired for Captain James's quarters, and when directed to the house occupied by Captain James, remarked on passing, that the ball would soon be opened.

A short time elapsed, when Captain James and others passed to the beach, or east, battery, and Captain Lee and his party went on down to the wharf. I was midway between the houses on a bridge that connected the beach and the hill, where I could see the fire of either battery, and at

"At thirty minutes past four o'clock the conflict was opened by the discharge of a shell from the Howitzer Battery on James' Island, under the command of Captain GEO. S. JAMES, who followed the riddled Palmetto banner on the bloody battle fields of Mexico.

"The sending of this harmful messenger to Major ANDERSON was followed by a deafening explosion, which was caused by the blowing up of a building that stood in front of the battery.

"While the white smoke was melting away into the air another shell, which Lieut. W. HAMPTON GIBBES has the honor of having fired, pursued its noiseless way toward the hostile fortification."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Saturday, April 13, 1861. (Note by A. S. S., Jr.)

4:30, A. M., a shell was fired from the beach, or east, battery, commanded by Captain James.

The second report heard was the blowing up of Greer's house, contiguous to the hill battery, commanded by Lieutenant W. H. Gibbes, and the second shell was fired from this battery under Lieutenant Gibbes. The firing then became general around the harbor batteries bearing on Sumter.

We have, therefore, the concurrent testimony of General Beauregard, who ordered the fire to commence; of Captain Stephen D. Lee, the officer extending the order; of Lieutenant Farley, who was in the battery when the gun was fired, and of the medical officer, Dr. W. H. Prioleau, who was on duty in the battery; also of Lieutenant Edward H. Barnwell, who was present at the hill, or Gibbes, battery, and of myself, who all bear witness to the fact that the first shell was fired from Captain James's battery on the beach. How, then, can anyone claim that the shell was fired from any other point with this weight of evidence against it?

As to the question of who pulled the lanyard of the mortar from which issued the first shell, there are only two living witnesses that I am cognizant of who were in the battery at the time of the fire, viz: Colonel Henry S. Farley and Dr. W. H. Prioleau. Colonel Henry S. Farley asserts in a letter to me that he pulled the lanyard by Captain James's order, and Dr. Prioleau asserts that Lieutenant Farley had charge of the right gun of the battery, and that the first fire was from that gun, Captain James giving the order to fire, and it is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that Farley pulled the lanyard. Certain it is that either James or Farley fired it, but, as Captain James gave the order to fire, it must have been Farley, as James would never have given himself the order to fire. The order, therefore, must have been given to Farley. I, therefore, conclude that Lieutenant Henry S. Farley fired the first gun at Sumter by Captain James's order.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1700-1712.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

(Continued from the April Number.)

March 17, 1700 (1701), Mary Edwardt, Hugh Cochran and David Ferguson executed a bond to Governor Moore for Mrs. Edwardt's proper administration of the estate of John Edwardt. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Pages 32-33.)

February 25, 1700 (1701), Stephen Bull, Francis Fidling, administrators with the will annexed of Samuel Saxon, John Croskeys and Simon Valentyn executed a bond to Governor Moore for Fidling's proper administration of the estate of said Samuel Saxon. Witness: Henry Wigington. Letters of administration had been granted to Col. Stephen Bull and Francis Fidling, February 20, 1700, and the warrant of appraisement was directed to George Bedon, Sr., Simon Valentyn, Samuel Langley, William Nowell and Benjamin Lamboll. (Pages 34-35.)

September 5, 1698, John Farr, Abraham Waight and Thomas Farr, by virtue of a warrant of appraisement to them directed by Governor Blake, dated August 11, 1698, prepared an inventory of the estate of Margaret Morris, which they proved before Governor Blake, September 6, 1698. (Page 36.)

Will of "Joseph Blake of Plainfield in y^e. County of Colleton in y^e. Province of Carolina", made December 27, 1699, and proved before Governor Moore, October 7, 1700, gave daughter, Rebecca Blake, his "Propriety to y^e. one eighth part of y^e. Province of Carolina with all y^e. royalties prerogatives priviledges & immunities thereunto belonging", but in case of the death of his said daughter before reach-

ing the age of twenty-one years or marrying, then the said bequest was to go to his "cousin William Dry Son of my sister Elizabeth Dry"; gave his said daughter all of his lands in Carolina with the buildings and improvements thereon, subject to the same conditions; gave sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Dry, £100.; directed that what was due him on account of the "Presbyterian Meeting house in Charles Town", be remitted and that a title be made to the said house as soon as it should be desired by the persons to whom it belonged; directed that whatever should be found to be due him by his friend, Dr. James Williams, be remitted; gave Margaret Williams, daughter of Dr. James Williams, £50., when she should come of age or marry, whichever should happen first; gave James Stanyarne £50., desiring him to assist his wife in settling his estate after his death; gave remainder of estate to wife, Elizabeth Blake, and daughter, Rebecca, to be equally divided between them, but in case of the death of his daughter, her half was to go to William Dry. Witnesses: Richard Gower, William Freeman, John Watt, Nathaniel Gardner. A memorandum added gave his "affectionate mother y^e. Lady Rebeccah Axtell", £20. to buy her and her waiting maid mourning, and directed that in case his wife should be delivered of a child within nine months after his death and the child should be a son that he should have the "propriety" and all lands, notwithstanding anything before expressed, and one-third of his personal estate, but in case his wife should be delivered of a daughter, then the proprietorship was to go to Rebecca, and in case of her death to the younger daughter, and in case of the death of both, to be divided between his widow and William Dry. (Pages 37-39.)

Will of Isaac Redwood, victualler, of "Charles Town in South Carolina", made October 14, 1696, and proved before Edmund Bellinger, October 16, 1699, gave daughters, Anne and Frances Redwood, the tenement in Charles Town, which lay upon the eighth part of lot No. 27, and the lot itself, all of his household goods, furniture and wearing apparel, and all other goods and utensils belonging to him,

and all other estate, real or personal, belonging to him, to be divided equally between them; directed his executors to sell the aforesaid real and personal estate "for y^r. education & bringing up of" the said daughters in case they should stay in Carolina, or for their use and passages and necessities in case they should go to England, the remainder to be divided equally between them; appointed Francis Fidling, Provost Marshal, sole executor, giving him a legacy of £5. for his trouble. Witnesses: William Gibbon, Simon Valentyn, Sarah Lyfolly. (Page 39.)

November 22, 1700, Robert Cage, Richard Prue and William Gibbon executed a bond to Governor Moore for Cage's proper administration of the estate of Samuel Ward. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 40.)

Will of Joseph Croskeys, of Charles Town, mariner, made December 2, 1700, and proved before Governor Moore, April 16, 1701, gave wife, Margaret, a negro girl, Sarah, his "biggest silver tankard", two silver porringers, two silver spoons, "with two rooms furnished which she pleases to chuse in my brickhouse standing in y^r. Broad Street with cook room & garden"; gave brother, John Croskeys, £10. current money, and all his wearing apparel; gave friend, Capt. Thomas Smith, £10. current money; gave "y^r. poor of y^r. parish of Charles Town in Carolina", £10. current money; gave wife, Margaret, one-third of the remainder of his estate, real and personal; gave "only son", John Croskeys, the other two-thirds of his estate, but in case of his death in his minority, the bequest was to be divided equally among testator's brothers, John, William and James Croskeys, and his sister, Elizabeth Mills (the last three of the "Island of Bermudas"); appointed wife, executrix, and brother, John, and friend, Capt. Thomas Smith, executors, providing that in case of the death of either Capt. James Risby was to succeed the deceased as an executor. Witnesses: Robert Cage, Ja: Ingerson, Edward Marston. (Page 41.)

"Mr Nathaniel Snow, Chirurgeon, Thomas Bosier, William Weston Planters & Margaret Haynes, Spinster,

all of Berkley County, were, at y^e. request of Mr. Robert Wetherick late of New England, then of Sommerton in y^e. County aforesd. called into y^e. room where said Wetherick lay at y^e. house of said Snow to hear y^e. said Wetherick's last will & testam^t. which he y^e. said Wetherick did declare & publish in y^e. presence of all us in y^e. following words vitz: That he y^e. said Wetherick did give all he had in y^e. world (after his debts paid which particularly he named to be owing to Mr. Lewis Pasquereau about forty Shills. & to Mr. James DuBosce an uncertain sum & y^e. said Nathaniel Snow his charges for burying of him, his medicines trouble dyett skill & time & y^e. said Margarett ten Shills.) to his Wife except his wearing apparell which he gave between her two Sons & his shooe buckles to her eldest son, and that he desired y^e. said Snow to bury him decently as he should think convenient in his y^e. said Snow's plantation within y^e. fence thereof, And that this was done by y^e. said Wetherick then in his sound & perfect senses on thursday morning last about four o'clock being y^e. fifth day of Instt. September in hearing of us whose names are under written. Signd. September y^e. ninth Anno 1700", by the witnesses above named. (Page 42.)

July 14, 1701, David Galloway, William Williams and William Macklaughlin executed a bond to Governor Moore for Galloway's proper administration of the estate of Samuel Kirk. Witness: Edward Moseley. Letters of administration on the said estate were granted, on the same day, to said Galloway in right of Eleanor, his wife, relict of the said Kirk, and a warrant of appraisement was directed to John Collins, Francis Fidling, Benjamin Lamboll, Humphrey Rouse and David Maybank. (Pages 43-44.)

November 10, 1700, Thomas Drayton and Stephen Fox executed a bond to Governor Moore for Drayton's proper administration of the estate of Thomas Drayton, deceased. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 44-45.)

August 15, 1701, letters of administration on the estate of John Pinny were granted to Hannah Pinny, relict and executrix, and a warrant of appraisement was directed to

William Peters, Sr., William Peters, Jr., John Jackson, Richard Ireland and Edward Tracharty. Mrs. Pinny's bond was executed the same day and was signed by herself and Gideon and Samuel Lowle. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Pages 45-46.)

September 29, 1701, Abraham Eve, William Smith, merchant, and Dove Williamson executed a bond to Governor Moore for Eve's proper administration of the estate of William Gray. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 47.)

Will of Andrew Percival, of Westminster, County Middlesex, made February 20, 1695, and proved before Thomas Welham, Deputy Register, gave wife, Essex Percival, and cousin, Samuel Percival, all the money, goods, chattels and estate, real and personal, which he possessed in England (except his jewels, plate and household goods) in trust to be laid out in purchasing lands and tenements which should be vested in trustees and their heirs so that his said wife should enjoy the rents and profits until his son, Andrew Percival, should attain the age of twenty-one, or she should die, when they were to go to said Andrew; directed that in case his wife should be still living after Andrew should attain his majority that the estate should be charged with the yearly sum of £100. during her lifetime, which was to be paid to her; gave all of his lands, tenements and hereditaments, and all of his goods, chattels, and all of his estate, real and personal, in Carolina, or elsewhere, to his said cousin, Samuel Percival, and his said wife, Essex Percival, in trust for the purpose of raising from the income thereof £3000. as a portion for his daughter Mary Percival, to be paid to her when she should attain the age of twenty-one or marry with the consent of his said wife, if living, whichever should happen first, but in case of her death before attaining such age or of her marrying without such consent the said £3000. was to be equally divided among his children and his wife, the income therefrom going in the meantime, to his son, James Percival; directed that if his said wife should be still living after his said son Andrew should attain his majority that the estate

in Carolina should be charged with the yearly payment of £100. English money to his said wife in London so long as she should live, by quarterly payments, from the time the said Andrew should attain his majority; gave daughter, Mary, an annuity of £50., to be paid quarterly, out of his Carolina estate for her education and maintenance until she should become of age or marry; appointed wife sole executrix and gave her all of his jewels, plate and household goods and declared that what he had devised to her was so devised in lieu of her dower. Witnesses: Anthony Bromwick, Thomas Lake and Peter Marsh. Jacob Puckle, Notary Public, attested, in London, September 13, 1697, that the copy sent to Charles Town for record was a true copy of the original. Recorded August 21, 1701, by Henry Wigington, D. S. (Pages 48-50.)

October 20, 1701, Daniel Hubbard, Thomas Smith and Major William Smith executed a bond to Governor Moore for Hubbard's proper administration of the estate of George Tucker. Witness: Edward Moseley. Letters of administration were granted to Hubbard the same day. (Page 51.)

January 10, 1701 (1702), Thomas Hamet executed a bond to Governor Moore for his proper administration of the estate of Margaret Savage als. Hamet. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 53.)

January 26, 1705-6, Peter Mailhet, Marian Mailhet and Paul Torquet executed a bond to Governor Moore for Peter and Marian Mailhet's proper guardianship of Judith Marian Pepin, daughter of Paul Pepin, smith, late of Carolina, deceased. (Page 54.)

January 2, 1701 (1702), James Boswood and George Cantey executed a bond to Governor Moore for Boswood's proper guardianship of Mary Morgan, daughter of John Morgan. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 55.)

March 29, 1706, Lawrence Dennis and Thomas Grimball, of Colleton County, planters, executed a bond to Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson as guardians of Christopher

Linkley, son of Christopher Linkley, of Colleton County. Witness: John Barnwell, Deputy Secretary. (Page 56.)

February 20, 1701-2, John Berringer and Capt. David Davis executed a bond to Governor Moore for Berringer's proper administration of the estate of Col. Jehu Berringer, late of Barbadoes, deceased. Witness: Edward Moseley. A warrant of appraisement was directed on the same day to Abraham Delaplane, James Beard, Joseph Williams, Robert Mackewn and Thomas Bellamy. Letters of administration granted the same day. (Page 57.)

May 21, 1702, Daniel Axtell, Robert Fenwick and Benjamin Lamboll executed a bond to Governor Moore for Axtell's proper administration of the estate of Benjamin Blanchard. Witness: Edward Moseley. A warrant of appraisement was directed to Capt. William Cantey, Thomas Cater, Gersham Hawkes, James Boswood and Thomas Osgood, Sr. (Page 58.)

June 9, 1702, Jaquine Bacot, Daniel Bacot and Peter Bacot executed a bond to Governor Moore for Jaquine Bacot's proper administration of the estate of Peter Bacot, deceased. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 59.)

July 10, 1702, Mary Wilks, Thomas Fitzgerald and Henry Gill executed a bond to Governor Moore for Mary Wilks's proper administration of the estate of Joshua Wilks. Witness: Edward Moseley. Letters of administration were directed to Mary Wilks, widow, and warrant of appraisement to Leonard Hickman, David Maybank, John Miller, Benjamin Beak and Nathaniel Law. (Page 60.)

November 25, 1702, William Weekley, Simon Valentyn and John Buckley executed a bond to Governor Moore for Weekley's proper administration of the estate of William Slow. Witness: Edward Moseley. Warrant of appraisement was directed to Nicholas Longuemare, Miles Brewton, Daniel Gale, Edward Loughton and William Gibbon. (Page 61.)

(To be continued.)

THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE TOMBSTONES AT
THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES'S
SANTEE, NEAR ECHAW CREEK.

At the request of a member* of the South Carolina Historical Society Mr. David Doar of South Santee river went to the site of the old parish church of St. James's, Santee, and copied the inscriptions on such stones as still remain in a legible condition.

The first church erected on the spot was built under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly passed 12th June, 1714, as a Parochial Chapel of Ease to the Parish Church which until 1754 was at French James Town. In 1731 the site of the Chapel of Ease was transferred to a spot lower down near Wambaw Creek and the Chapel at Echaw seems to have been allowed to fall into ruin, for by an Act passed 8th March, 1742, the building of the Chapel lower down was changed and it was directed to be built on or near the place where the old Chapel at Echaw stood. The second Echaw Chapel was built of brick and completed in 1748. In 1751 the Parish of St. James, Santee, was divided, the Parish of St. Stephen being formed out of the upper part and the Chapel of Ease at Echaw was declared to be the Parish Church in place of the Church at James Town. In 1766, according to M^r. Woodmason's account the Church (presumably that at James Town) had fallen to decay some years previous and service was performed at what was formerly a Chapel of Ease (presumably Echaw). In 1768 another Church was directed to be built near Wambaw Bridge over Wambaw Creek to be the Parish Church of St. James Santee, the Church at Echaw being converted back into a Chapel of Ease. As late as 1819 the Brick Church at Echaw was according to D^r. Dalcho still used for divine services.

The old Church site is on the public road on the south

*Mr. Henry A. M. Smith, who has written the above account of the Church.

side of Santee river, between the public road and the river, and on the east side of Echaw Creek near the bridge over that Creek, where it is crossed by the public road. It is about seven miles distant to the eastward from the site of French James Town and about sixty miles from Charleston.

The following is M^r. Doar's account of his visit and the inscriptions copied by him:

Santee, May 7th, 1911.

H. A. M. Smith, Esq.

Charleston, S. C.

* * * * *

It took me a buggy ride of nine hours, through the most Godforsaken, uninhabited, dreary country I have ever seen. The old roads & landmarks so blocked & defaced, since I was there 20 years ago, that I was lost more than once. It was a sad ride to me & very depressing to see this old land of the Huguenots, once teeming with plenty & prosperity, with a generous hospitable people enjoying each others company & every happiness, now utterly devastated & deserted, given over to beasts, reptiles & birds, even the forests gone & scarcely a human being met with during a day's drive. They say that no country is great without its ruins, this is probably true, for it shows a great past, but God forbid that I should witness many more times, such ruins, or go through what I felt, as I stood amid the tangled wilderness where once stood the Church of our Parish & of our forefathers, & the crumbling desecrated graves of the sturdy men & gentle, helpful women who worshipped here.

The Church is a pile of bricks (*such as have been left by thieves*), covered up with fallen trees & briars, with only a small piece of the arch of one door left, which I brought away, in memory of "Auld lang Syne". There have been & still are a great many graves there, but many of them were covered with brick, with some half & others wholly demolished, & of course, had no inscriptions. Some of the tombstones lie scattered around broken, therefore could not be deciphered, & I am told some of them have been carried

off for hearthstones &c. Rev. & Col. Warren's tomb is nearly to pieces, & the Slab on top of it broken in several pieces, with some of the smaller lost. I had great difficulty in putting them together in order to get epitaph I send you. I put it in best shape I could before I left, but how long it will remain so I cannot tell. This Church (Echaw) about 10 miles below "Jamestown" was the second built on same spot, 1st of wood 1714 & this one of Brick 1748. It was used occasionally, after the present Parish church was built, 1768, until early part of 19th century, say 1830 or '40, when it was abandoned, except for burial by the old people who had an affection for it. In 1864, as a boy, I rode into it when only the four walls were standing & the roof falling in. How often since have I regretted not having observed it more closely or taking note of its interior or of the graves around it. But how van are regrets, after we have let the precious moment slip without doing the right.

* * * * *

Yours very Sincerely,

David Doar.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Warren.

Beneath this Marble is deposited the body of the Rev. Samuel Fenner Warren, who was for thirty one years the faithful pastor of St. James, Santee. The friend and able adviser of his Flock, in temporal as well as their eternal interest. A true uncompromising supporter of the State, when assailed by the British Government, for which he suffered with fortitude and resignation until National independence was established and the blessings of peace restored.

His Son, Col. Samuel Warren is buried in the same grave. He was born near the spot where his mortal remains repose, and at an early age was sent to England for his education, under the care of his uncle, John Warren, Bishop of Bangor. But when War ravaged his native State, his gallant Spirit compelled him to her Rescue. Breaking through all restraint and the influence of digni-

fied relations, he returned immediately and took up arms in her defence. At the age of eighteen, when leading his Command against the British lines (a break in stone here) He received a bullet in his leg, but supported himself upon his sword until another hit him in the knee and shattered the thigh bone he fell, and was taken from the field into Savannah. His thigh was amputated and he survived and continued to perform in the Army, until establishment of National independence and restoration of peace in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. Col. Warren was a true friend of the Children of his early associates, most of whom he survived; directing their education gratuitously, and faithfully discharging his duties of executor & guardian. He was distinguished by South Carolina with high and honorable Trust, served long in each branch of the Legislature, was made President of the Senate, and was offered appointment of Governor, which he declined. Late in life he removed to District of Pendleton, and there died suddenly on last day of November, 1841, in 79th year of his age, honored and respected as a patriot, a man of probity and a friend. This Monumental Slab bears Testimony of the esteem and gratitude of many who honored him in life and reverenced his memory.

Horry.

Sacred to the memory of Col. Elias Horry, a native of this Parish.

He was Born December 24th 1707 and died December 18th 1783, in the 76th year of his age.

In memory of Hannah Simons wife of Mr. Anthony Simons, who departed this life Oct 22nd 1787 Aged 39 yrs 9 months and twelve days.

My Saviour shall my life restore,
And raise me from my dark abode,
My flesh and Soul shall part no more,
But dwell forever near my God.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, OLD ST. JAMES'S CHURCH 157

Here Lies the remains of Lewis Du Pre, Son of Daniel and Mary Du Pre, Who died Aug 18th 1787 Aged 20 years, 9 months & twenty days.

(No Inscriptions on Stones below.)

T. G. Skrine	I. O. S. 1817
I. Skrine 1831	I. A. S. 1828
	M. S. M. H. 1837

Sacred to memory of Sarah Jerman, Wife of Edward Jerman, Born Jan 1752 and died March 1824

In memory of Esther Berresford Dozier, Wife of Anthony White Dozier and daughter of William Gaillard, She departed this Life in Georgetown, S. C. 29th April 1828, Aged 18 years 9 months and 23 days

Can we weep too much, shall time e'er end
Our mourning for so dear a friend,
Youthful and fair like the flowers,
Bloomed to Grace a few Transient hours.

Sacred to memory of Ann Porcher, daughter of John S. & E. S. Palmer, Born Dec 23rd 1834 and departed this life Jan 16th 1839

Sacred to memory of James Edward Jerman, Son of Edward & Sarah Jerman Born 26th April 1782 and died Nov 14th 1830

Sacred to memory of Mrs. Rebecca Allston Jerman,
daughter of Samuel and Mary S. DuPree and relict of
Hon. James E. Jerman, Who died on April 11th 1851 in
55th year of her age.

"She sleeps in death to awake in her Saviour's image."

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Rebecca Verree, daughter
of Sarah & Edward Jerman & relict of George Verree of
Charleston, Born April 12th 1782 and died June 7th 1841

Sacred to memory of George Verree, son of George and
Rebecca Verree died 30th Aug 1812 aged 8 years three
months and one day

Sacred to memory of Thomas Satur Jerman Son of
Sarah and Edward Jerman, Born Aug 7th 1773 and died
12th of March 1812.

May 5th 1911.

Rest of Stones broken or carried off, & those vaults of
Brick demolished with nothing by which those buried un-
der can be identified.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

WILLIAM SAVAGE—We are indebted to Mr. Vere L. Oliver, of Weymouth, England, editor of "Caribbeana" for the following inscription. According to the Hayne Record, William Savage, Merchant, died Feb: 1778.

Bath Abbey Church, co. Somerset.
On the floor of the Nave:—

Sacred to the Memory of
WILLIAM SAVAGE Esq.
Late of Charleston South Carolina
Merchant
who departed this life February 8th 1777 [Sic]
Aged 46
[15 lines follow. He came over on account of his ill
health.]

1778 March 3. William Savidge, Esq. Under the stone with brass plate round it, in the middle aisle. (Burial register.) The above M. I. was recorded in 1872 when the flooring of the church was taken up (N° 116 of Abbey List).

PETER HENRY BRUCE, 1692-1757—This Society has recently received through the kindness of a member, Mr. E. H. Hillman, of Venice, Italy, a copy of the *Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce, Esq., A Military Officer. . . . London, Printed for the Authors Widow, 1782.*

Bruce was a Military adventurer, and his *Memoirs* (1706-1745) his only literary work; they are pleasantly written, and show close and intelligent observation. The book is rather rare, and neither the Charleston Library Society, or this Society, have previously owned a copy.

According to his *Memoirs* Bruce reached Charles Town,

So. Ca. in January, 1745, and remained until June of the same year.

Here he made a full survey of the place, examined the "Morass" which lay before the town, sounded Hog Island Creek, and then gave a report as to what could be done to further fortify the place. The want of stone, lime, and the high cost of labor, made the execution of his plans amount to a very considerable sum, and the treasury at that time could not support the charge; the committee appointed to investigate were of the opinion that they should negotiate a loan from England, and also petition that an able engineer should be sent them as they did not choose to trust their present engineer "Colonel Baile".¹

Bruce states that he was offered double pay to stay and carry on his plans, but "As those gentlemen were very dilatory in their determinations, and in a bad understanding with their governor [Glen] I should have met with great difficulty to please both parties."

He gave full instructions to "Col. Baile," and two batteries at "Rahtes Point" [Rhett's] and Ansons House, for the security of the passage through Hog Island Creek were begun.

He describes entertainingly the visit to Charles Town of an Indian king, or War captain, with one hundred Cherokee Indians in his retinue; and also the capture of a rich French prize by Captain Thomas Frankland; the quantity of gold and silver being so great, that the shares were delivered by weight to avoid the trouble of counting it.

THE SIMONS-SNIPES DUEL.—On page 51 of the last issue of this Magazine the name of the opponent of Col. Maurice Simons in the duel which ended fatally for the latter, is given, on the authority of *Johnson's Traditions of the American Revolution*, as Major Henry Snipes, this is incorrect, Major Wm. Clay Snipes being the other principal.

Col. Simons and Major Snipes were both officers in the

¹This was Col. Othneal Beale, of whom an interesting account will be found in *Observations with the Dipping Needle at Boston in 1722*, by Horace Everett Ware, a reprint from the Publications of the Colonial Society of Mass., Vol. XIII.

Revolution, although contemporary documents show that the latter was engaged in frequent controversies with his fellow officers.

The quarrel grew out of some evidence given by Col. Simons in the trials between Major Snipes and Rawlins Lowndes, and between Major Snipes and Col. Hampton.

The *S. C. Gazette and Public Advertiser*, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1785, gives the following account of the duel:

On Saturday Morning last [Nov. 12] a duel was fought near Wallaces Bridge, by Col. Maurice Simons of this City, and Mr. William Clay Snipes of the Round O,—when it unfortunately happened that the former fell.—His remains were brought to town on Sunday last, and yesterday evening interred in the family burying ground in St. Philips Church Yard. . . .

On Friday, Feb. 17, 1786, the Grand Jury found a bill against Major Snipes, and on Saturday, Feb. 18, he was arraigned for the murder of Col. Simons, and pleaded not guilty.

The Counsel for the Prosecution were the Attorney General (Alexander Moultrie) and Mr. Smith. Major Snipes' Counsel were, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Read, Mr. Pringle and Mr. Parker. The Judges of the Courts of Sessions and Common Pleas at this time were Henry Pendleton, Ædanus Burke, Thomas Heyward and John F. Grimke.

The verdict was Manslaughter, and after it was given Mr. Read moved the Court that the Major might be held to bail, which being assented to, he immediately gave bail in the sum of two thousand pounds for his appearance at the end of the sessions.

On Saturday Feb. 26, 1786, Major Snipes appeared before the Court of General Sessions, and pleaded a full pardon.

Commodore Gillon was second for Col. Simons, and Capt. Theus or Captain Martin appear to have served for Major Snipes, it is not quite clear from Judge Heyward's speech which of them served.

In the *Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser* for Feb. 21, 1786, will be found the report of the evidence, with the observations of Judges Heyward and Burke. Mr.

Parker's speech, which appears to have been his first, and Mr. Pringle's, which took upwards of two hours to deliver, will be found in the same file of papers, Feb. 23, 25 and 27, 1786.

Major Snipes died in 1806, as is shown by the following notice:

Died, on the 16th inst at his plantation on the Horse-Shoe, Major William Clay Snipes, in the 64th year of his age. During the revolutionary war he was a brave and an active officer, and rendered his country many important services.—*Charleston Courier* Feb. 25, 1806.

